

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1868.

## The President's Salary.

Some of our city cotemporaries are urging an increase of the annual compensation of our Presidents from \$25,000 to \$100,000. It is argued with much force that the present salary is insufficient to maintain the President in a proper manner; that he is compelled by virtue of his position to incur many expenses that are more or less, of a public nature; that he has to entertain publicly members of Congress, members of the diplomatic corps, important foreign personages, and others.

We think it must be conceded by all reasonable persons, to whatever party they may belong, that the President's salary is too small and ought to be increased. Perhaps the sum of \$100,000 may seem too large in the eyes of many, considering the large national debt we are owing and the heavy taxes the people are compelled to pay; but \$50,000 should at least be paid to the President to support him in the style in which he ought to live. Really the President receives now more than \$25,000 from the country. The White House is furnished for him, the wages of his servants and hundreds of other bills, great and small, are paid out of the public treasury. We have no fault to find with this; but it conclusively proves that the President receives considerable more than, perhaps, is generally supposed. Fifty-thousand dollars with the "extras" briefly enumerated ought to be sufficient until the nation is in a better financial condition.

Even on a salary of \$25,000 some of our Presidents have retired with handsome sums. Frank Pierce is said to have saved \$100,000 Mr. Buchanan also said by, perhaps, half that amount, while Mr. Lincoln had left out of his four years' allowance over \$50,000. How much economy had to be used to bring this about, we of course do not know. However this may be we think the masses of the people favor a moderate increase of the salary of our Presidents.

## The late Judge and Gov. Royce.

In the death of Judge Royce, Vermont has lost one of its men of mark; one of those most honored and trusted in her history; one who, as a just and upright judge, adorned for twenty-five years the Supreme Bench of Vermont; and who was one of its most respected Governors.

Stephen Royce, the twenty-first Governor of Vermont, was the oldest son of Stephen Royce and was born at Timmouthe, in the County of Rutland, on the 12th day of August, 1787. His father was the son of Major Stephen Royce, of Timmouthe, who was one of the delegates to the Convention which met in Dorset in July, 1774, to declare Vermont a free and independent State. Stephen Royce, the second above named, moved from Timmouthe to Berkshire, in the County of Franklin, and for many years represented that town in the General Assembly of Vermont. He married a daughter of Hon. Ebenezer Marvin, who was a member of the first Council of Censors, and Chief Judge of the County Courts for the counties of Rutland, Chittenden and Franklin respectively.

Judge Royce was thus of honored ancestry on both sides. He fitted for College at the Addison County Grammar School, graduated at Middlebury College in 1807, in the same class with Governor Slade; studied law with his maternal uncle, Ebenezer Marvin, Jr., Esq., at Sheldon; was admitted to the bar in Franklin County; and commenced the practice of his profession at East Berkshire. After remaining there a short time, he removed to Sheldon, in the same county, where he continued in practice about six years. After this he removed to St. Albans, and continued in active practice till 1829, except during the years 1826 and 1827, when he was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. In 1829 he again removed to East Berkshire. He represented the town of Sheldon in the Legislature of Vermont, in 1815 and 1816. He was also Representative from St. Albans in 1822, 1823 and 1824, and was the delegate from that town to the Constitutional Convention of 1822. During the years 1816 and 1817, while residing at Sheldon, he was State's Attorney for the county of Franklin.

In 1825 he was elected one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and was re-elected in 1826. The next year he declined a re-election, resumed practice. In 1829 he was again elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and was continued on the bench till 1832, receiving twenty-three successive annual elections, and serving in all twenty-five years as Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont—longer than any other person has ever held that office in this State. On the retirement of Judge Williams, in 1846, he was unanimously elected Chief Justice, and was re-elected in 1847, '48, '49, '50, and '51. In 1852 he declined a re-election, and retired to his farm in East Berkshire.

During the same year, (1852,) he was appointed by Governor Fairbanks, Chairman of a Board of Commissioners, authorized by a resolution of the Legislature, to report such provisions and amendments in regard to pleadings and practice in our courts, as in their judgment would be beneficial.

In 1854, and during the excitement which followed the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, Judge Royce was nominated for Governor, at the time of the organization of the Republican party

in this State. The Convention which nominated him was called as a Whig Convention; but it by formal resolution invited the co-operation of all who believed it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States, and it placed on the ticket with him a man of the "Free Soil" or "Liberty" party, as Lieutenant-Governor, viz: Oscar L. Shafter, who subsequently declined the nomination, and Ryland Fletcher was placed on the ticket in his stead. The next year the State Committee appointed by that Convention called a Republican Convention, and nominated the same candidates. Judge Royce was elected Governor by some 11,000 majority, and was re-elected in 1855 by an equally decisive majority.

The University of Vermont, in 1837, conferred on him the honorary degree of *Dr. of Laws*.

The time when Gov. Royce was called to the Executive Chair of the State, was one of great public excitement from the condition of affairs west of the Mississippi, to which we have alluded, and the action of the United States government in relation thereto. What was to be the end, and by what means the end would be reached, caused great solicitude in the minds of all considerate men. In this State—where the popular mind was perhaps more generally and deeply than in any other State in the Union, imbued with an abhorrence of slavery in any and all its forms—the flagrant outrages accompanying the attempt to bring a territory solemnly consecrated to freedom forever by a national act in a previous generation, under the dominion of the slave power, stirred up a most intense indignation.

The importance at such a time of having at the head of the State Government a man who possessed in the highest degree the public confidence for soundness of judgment, for thorough and discriminating legal knowledge, for a deeply seated love of free institutions, and an abhorrence of everything which could impede their progress, and who also combined with these a never failing discretion of speech, had never been greater since the earlier days of the Republic. It is not too much to say that in no other man in the State were these requisites better combined than in Gov. Royce. If, indeed, any one would have been named who possessed them in an equal degree. His gubernatorial career fully justified the popular choice. His public communications were models for their comprehension, their brevity, their precision, the weight of their sentiments, and the felicity of their expression. A single brief sentence on some important topic relating to either National or State affairs often contained all which, by many writers would be said in a succession of paragraphs.

Though naturally retiring in his habits and moderate in his speech, he was of a heartily genial disposition, and his manner to all who called upon him, either business pertaining to his office or for an interchange of friendly sentiment, was eminently courteous and considerate. Sometimes, too, when the occasion served, the usual gravity of his manner was enlivened by sparkles of quiet humor which gave a charming warmth to his conversation. We do not believe any Governor of the State was ever more thoroughly respected by all the members of the Legislature, or by the people at large than was Gov. Royce.

With the close of his office as Governor his career as a public man ended. The natural infirmities of age kept him thereafter at home, aloof from the public eye, yet his interest in the public affairs during the great trials which the nation has had to go through with of late years, continued unabated. His feelings were ever those which belong to the Christian lawyer, patriot, and statesman. The younger men of the present day, those whose active life had hardly begun before the major part of his was ended, can hardly realize the weight of good influence which the State received from the subject of our notice. The older men, those more familiar with the public men of early years, will realize it deeply. His death at the ripe age of eighty-three brings into a narrow compass indeed the list of those who survive from the group of eminent men who, in the past generation, either on the bench, in the chief executive office, or in any of the responsible offices and professions in the State, added largely to its credit and prosperity, and more than repaid the people all the honor and respect which was ever bestowed upon them by their constituents.—*Burlington Free Press*.

**IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.**—An act was passed on the 27th of July last, declaring that all pensions should commence from the date of the death or discharge of the soldier. Many pensions were commenced at the time of finishing the last papers of the application, and so the pensioner lost from one to two years of pay. All these pensions are now made payable from the time of the soldier's discharge or death, and the arrears of such pensions can be secured by proper application. Every pensioner should look at his or her certificate and see when the pension began, and if it is dated at any time after the death or discharge of the soldier, go at once to some attorney and have the arrears collected.

**LOCKING UP GREENBACKS.**—A great deal has been said of late about "locking up greenbacks" for the purpose of making money scarce, and to those unversed in financial strategy the following explanation of the process by the New York *Commercial* will be found interesting:

"The following was the mode first employed: Several parties would consolidate their capital to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks, and leaving this heavy amount as collateral security with home moneyed institution, borrow an equal amount at say seven per cent. interest. That collateral, of course, could not be used by the institution. With the fresh supply of funds the operators would proceed to a second bank and lock up another heavy amount of greenbacks, and so keep on until they had removed from circulation several millions of money. Stringency would follow; speculative shares would decline, and

the operators would step in and reap the benefit of their sharp practice. The acceptance of greenback collaterals by the banks occasioned so much dissatisfaction and complaint that they finally abandoned the practice; and the plan now pursued for locking up greenbacks is to borrow them on railway stocks."

## Terrible Disaster at New York.

Ferry Boat Collision—Thirty Persons Killed and Wounded.

Two of the ferry boats plying between New York and Brooklyn, the Hamilton and the Union, the latter of the latter company, collided early Saturday morning with most disastrous results. Five persons were killed or mortally wounded, and twenty-five or thirty were more or less seriously injured. The Hamilton left her slip on the Brooklyn side at half-past seven o'clock, having on board an unusually large number of passengers, many of the girls and laborers coming over to New York to their daily work. They proceeded safely until quite near her slip on the New York side, when the propeller of the City, which was endeavoring to enter a neighboring slip, suddenly let her stern line and swung around directly in the Hamilton's course. The Hamilton, laboring against a flood tide, in her efforts to clear the propeller and also to enter her own slip, failed of both, and went with terrible and almost unchecked force against the side of the ferry boat Union, which was laying in an adjoining slip.

Many of the passengers on the Hamilton had crowded to the forward part of the boat, causing her decks to sink several inches below the guards of the Union, and so sudden was the shock that several persons, unable to retreat, were caught between the guards of the two boats as they overlapped and terribly crushed. The scene on the Hamilton was heartrending, and on board, and on the adjoining pier, all was confusion and terror until the police took charge of affairs. The Hamilton was speedily towed out and brought into her own slip, when the dead and wounded were carried ashore and properly disposed of. The loss to the company will be light—probably not over \$1000.

The killed were George Brewer, a printer boy, who was going to his work in New York, and stood with his dinner pail in his hand ready to spring ashore, at the moment of the collision; George Devoe, a laborer; Mrs. Heart of Brooklyn; Carlos Krous and Margaret Mullin. John Thompson, of the New York *Sea* building, was struck in the breast by the flying timbers and is thought to be mortally wounded. The injured were dispatched in carriages as soon as possible to the Bellevue and City Hospitals.

J. W. Albertson, pilot of the Hamilton, and A. White, a deck hand, were arrested and are held to await the result of the coroner's examination. They are charged with gross carelessness, and to their negligence or incompetency is ascribed the accident.

## The Election Frauds in New York.

The committee appointed by the Union League to consider the subject of the alleged frauds at the election in this city have made a preliminary report stating the facts, which have also been testified to, before the courts in the case of Rosenberg, and rehearsing the confidential circular sent by the Tammany managers to the rural districts previous to the election, and Mayor Hoffman's proclamation, and alluding to certain cases of violence and terrorism at the polls as being among the measures plotted to change the vote of the State. "It is perhaps possible," they say, "that we are without a remedy against the stupendous fraud perpetrated against the people. It may be that our State and Congressional legislation, anticipating no such crime, has proceeded upon the supposition that our judges and other officials would be uniformly protectors of the franchise and never tool of the conspiracy against its purity. It may be that for two years we must submit to the wrongful rule of usurpers, who have effected a temporary triumph over men honestly chosen by the people, and this in the face of proofs that compel the belief that the Democratic majorities were obtained by fraud; but, if this be so, and we find ourselves without redress or indemnity for the past, it is due to ourselves and our children, to the nation and to the world, that we enter our protest against this wrong, and that we obtain by all proper means security for the future." They say they disbelieve the avowed fact that frauds have been committed by both parties, and say they hope the Mayor and his associates who proclaimed it will bring to justice every Republican who may have been guilty of so foul a crime. They conclude by stating the course they intend to pursue for the gathering of proof which shall satisfy Congress and the State Legislature that the Democratic majorities were fraudulently obtained, and thus secure legislation to protect the purity of the franchise, and to induce good citizens to combine for common protection against political fraud and corruption. They have opened an office at 258 Broadway, for this purpose.

## Gen. Butler and the Louisville Courier.

The *Courier*—Journal of the 14th, published a private letter from Gen. Butler, in which he says:

"That we are politically opposed, I think, must arise from the different light in which we see the same thing. The South has no firmer friend than I am and have ever been. It is a part of my country; and although I may misjudge in the best way to prevent the South from the consequences of what I must regard as a great crime, and still worse, a blunder, yet I would do anything if I could be convinced that it would tend to the prosperity, quiet, and regeneration of the South, as a part of my country. I bear no hatred toward the South, or Southern men as such, if I know my own heart; but I am opposed only to those who still war upon the best interests of the country, as I understand them; and that opposition, from the very necessities of my nature, will be a stern and unyielding one. I hope to see you and assure you in person that I can be as ardent a friend in peace as I was a determined and unrelenting foe

in war." The *Courier* Journal says of this: "As a partisan we have untriflingly fired the heaviest guns in our battery at Gen. Butler. When he soars so high, and demonstrates that his will is equal to his capacity for good, our guns shall all be spiked, or to need upon those who may assail his acts in our behalf."

## The Paraguayan War.

LONDON, NOV. 14.

The South American mails brings the following intelligence from the Paraguayan forces: A battle took place on the 24th of September at Villeta where Lopez was strongly entrenched with all his troops. The allied forces attacked his position but were repulsed by means of ambuscades which had been laid in the woods. The loss of the Brazilians in killed and wounded was very heavy. After this defeat the allied army went into camp at Palines. There they were constantly harassed by the Paraguayan guerrillas who frequently cut off their supplies and interrupted their communications. The Brazilian iron clads had bombarded Augustina but without effect. It was rumored that a revolt had broken out in the Argentine Confederation against President Sarmiento.

## Special Notices.

## Twenty-five Years Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of *Syphilis* and all other *Menstrual Derangements*, from *whenever* caused. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment. 226 Irving St. Boston, July, 1868.

## TO FEMALES.

DR. FRED. MORRILL, Physician and Surgeon, gives exclusive attention to Diseases of women. He has made diseases of woman his study for the past twenty years. His practice has been very extensive both in hospital and private practice. His reputation has vouches in all the city papers, his patients, and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skillful specialist here, and a thorough master of all sexual diseases in his specialty. Dr. Morrill is admitted by the best medical talent of the country to have no equal in the treatment of Female Complaints, and it is no unusual occurrence for physicians in regular practice to recommend patients to his specialty. Ladies afflicted with diseases of this kind, when afflicted with diseases in his specialty, will receive the most scientific attention, both medically and surgically, with private apartments during sickness, and with old and experienced nurses, if they wish. Physicians or patients wishing his opinion or advice, by letter, and enclosing the usual fee, will be answered by return mail. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Office, No. 48 HOWARD STREET, Boston Mass. 214-13

## A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN,

Just Published in a Sealed envelope. Price 6cts. A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., Author of the "Green Book," &c. The world advised free of charge. In this admirable Lecture clearly proven from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25c. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 N. BROADWAY, New York, Post Office Box 4,366

## DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

In the whole history of medical discoveries no remedy has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST, as this long-tried and justly celebrated *Balsam*. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of cold—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

## Unsolicited Testimony.

From Rev. FRANCIS LORDELL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut. "I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it when I have had occasion for any remedy for coughs, colds or sore throat, for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty. I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Fremont Street, and for sale by Druggists generally. 241-4

## GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

From Mr. E. Tucker, Depot Master at Salisbury, Mass. "I have been troubled for years with a bad humor; sometimes outwardly, and sometimes inwardly. During the past summer it manifested itself more than usual, and I used your Salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting me inwardly, indicating, I think, the eradicating nature of the Salve."

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c. a box. Sent by mail for 25c. 241-4

GENT'S SHAWLS Just received at WM. N. SMITH, & CO.

## WOMAN.

FEMALES, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and rely upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer from indigestion, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do justice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbearing, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina &c.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for procreation, those emotions which marriage causes, the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room, together with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight rest the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remedies of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require attention of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, those emotions, by excessive lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Loss of Strength, Too Long Continued Periods, for Proflaps and Bearing Down, or Proflaps Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMHOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany. Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is more strength giving than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out, Ask for HELMHOLD'S Take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMHOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N.Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMHOLD. 237-Jaw-Sw

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Life and Casualty Insurance Company,

NO. 1, EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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This Company offers all the advantages of other Life Companies, with many entirely new and

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7. A DEFINITE CASH SURRENDER VALUE guarantee in all Policies.

EDMUND C. FISHER, President. JOHN B. CHURCH, Jr., Secretary. C. W. LUCK, Agent for Northern Vermont. MAIN STREET, ST. ALBANS, VT. AGENTS WANTED. d 143m.

## IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

THOSE INTERESTED ARE HEREBY notified that I am agent to transact all business pertaining to pensions, gratuities and back pay, claims for the above nature, and to be presented, and their allowances obtained, by applying to St. Albans, May 10th, 1866. WM. BRIDGES.

## WELDEN SPRING WATER.

Water from Welden Spring, St. Albans, Vermont, which has proved highly efficacious in Scrofula, Cancer, and all diseases of the skin, and also for Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints, General Debility, &c., &c., is now for sale, at wholesale and retail, at 218 Washington Street, where books may be obtained containing an analysis of the Water, with certificates from physicians and others, testifying to its beneficial effects in numerous cases where it has been tried.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, 28 State Street, Boston, Oct. 7, 1868. E. S. GOODWIN, Esq., Agent Welden Spring Water.

DEAR SIR: I write to acknowledge the benefit I have received from the Welden Spring Water. I have been troubled with Disease of the Kidneys for many years. I have consulted some of the best physicians in the country and received no relief. Some few months since I was recommended to try the Welden Spring Water. I had not taken it long before I was surprised to see how much good it had done me. Since then I always keep it in my room and seldom drink any other water. Knowing eventually it will cure me, as I am anxious that others should be benefited by my experience, I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with the same disease. Respectfully, J. J. MAY.

[From Francis B. Dixon, Esq., Counselor at Law and Average Adjuster, Boston.]

17 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, Boston, October 3, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully comply with your request to give my candid opinion of the merits of the Welden Spring Water. For some years I have suffered much from Dyspepsia, and have exhausted patent medicines and the prescriptions of many physicians. I was advised to try the Welden Spring Water. I found by taking a glass of the water before meals it acts as a tonic and general regulator of the system, and enables me to eat any kind of food without inconvenience. The only evidence I can give of my appreciation of its virtues is a recommendation to every one suffering from Dyspepsia to try it. Yours truly, FRANK B. DIXON.

QUINCY, MASS., Oct. 3, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN, Esq.

DEAR SIR: My wife has used your Welden Spring Water, and has received great benefit from it. Before she used it she had a bad cough, and had lived on the stomach or lungs. The cough has entirely disappeared and she is as well, or better, than she has been for ten years.

Very respectfully your old servant, JOHN T. WILLEY.

Proprietor of Hancock House, Quincy.

Letters from many other persons can be seen at the office.

E. S. GOODWIN, Agent, 1401 218 Washington Street, Boston.

## LOOK IN AT

## No. 2 Darrow Block,

## AND SEE THE NEW STYLES OF CLOTHING!

## The best line of Suits in Town.

## The Best Line of Overcoats in Town.

## The Best Line of Furnishing Goods in Town.

## Just Received from New York and Boston.

L. McD. SMITH & CO. d2m-133.

## The American Cooking Stove Again in Court!

United States Court, Dist of N.Y., ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1868.

JACOB H. SHEAR & JOS. PACKARD, vs.

ZEBULEN HUNT & WM. J. MILLER.

## The Honorable Samuel Nelson, Judge.

THIS SUIT was brought for infringing the patents on a Shaking or Vibrating Ash Sifter, and the combination of a Sifting and Ash Pan in the hearth of a Cooking Stove, an injunction was granted restraining their use. Messrs. Hunt & Miller have now arranged for a license, and will hereafter manufacture and sell under a license from us. All other persons are cautioned against manufacturing, selling, or using Stoves with these improvements, as all infringements will be promptly prosecuted. SHEAR, PACKARD & CO., Albany, N. Y.

## For Sale by D. M. WALKER, ST. ALBANS, VT.

234w3m

## Autumn and Winter.

## LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

I HAVE now opened a new stock of the above named goods, to which I respectfully invite the notice of the Ladies of St. Albans and vicinity.

Real Black Thread and Malta Laces. Real Valenciennes and Chantilly Laces. Merino Undervests and Drawers.—Extra Quality. Merino Hosiery. Gloves, Mittens, Scarfs, &c. Dress, Sacks, & Cloak Fringes and Gimps. Small Wares, &c., &c.

Making a Specialty of this line of Goods, I shall endeavor to keep on hand a good, liberal assortment, and shall not be undersold by any one. L. P. KIMPTON. Store next to L. L. Dutcher & Sons. d1224t